

OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY ★ ★ ★

Prepared by the Attorney General

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND FLOOD PREVENTION BOND ACT OF 2006.

- This act rebuilds and repairs California's most vulnerable flood control structures to protect homes and prevent loss of life from flood-related disasters, including levee failures, flash floods, and mudslides.
- Protects California's drinking water supply system by rebuilding delta levees that are vulnerable to earthquakes and storms.
- Authorizes a \$4.09 billion dollar bond act.
- Appropriates money from the General Fund to pay off bonds.

1E

Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- State cost of about \$8 billion over 30 years to pay off both the principal (\$4.1 billion) and interest (\$3.9 billion) costs on the bonds. Payments of about \$266 million per year.
- Reduction in local property tax revenues of potentially up to several million dollars annually.
- Additional unknown state and local government costs to operate or maintain properties or projects acquired or developed with these bond funds.

FINAL VOTES CAST BY THE LEGISLATURE ON AB 140 (PROPOSITION 1E)

Senate:	Ayes 36	Noes 1
Assembly:	Ayes 62	Noes 9

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

State Role. Multiple agencies at each level of government (state, federal, and local) have some responsibilities for flood management. In addition, private entities own and operate some flood control facilities. The state carries out a number of programs designed to provide flood management. Some of these programs are operated directly by the state, while others provide grants to local agencies for similar purposes.

The state is primarily responsible for flood control in the Central Valley. As shown in Figure 1, the state Central Valley flood control system includes about 1,600 miles of levees, as well as

other flood control infrastructure such as overflow weirs and channels. The state directly funds the construction and repair of flood management structures such as levees, typically with a federal and local cost share. For approximately 80 percent of the levees in the Central Valley flood control system, the state has turned over the operations and maintenance to local governments (primarily local flood control districts), although the state retains ultimate responsibility for these levees and the system as a whole.

Outside the Central Valley system, the state's role in flood management generally consists of providing financial assistance to local governments